UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

DAIRY BRANCH

INSERTS

FOR

SUMMARIES

FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised to April 1, 1952

and

Federal Register Citations
for the Milk Price Orders

The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations for the milk price orders. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on April 1, 1952. The last insert was issued on March 1, 1952.

Agriculture - Washington

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210 mile zone):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

(a) Determine latest Bureaus of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1947-49 equals 100), and multiply by 1.6.

(b) Compute an index of per capita disposable income in New England as follows:

(1) Determine the latest Department of Commerce's National and Regional per capita income payments and establish the New England per capita income relationship to the National per capita income, "New England adjustment percentage."

(2) Multiply the "New England adjustment percentage" by the latest quarterly figures of the current annual rate of per capita disposable personal income in the United States as released by the Department of Commerce or the Council of Economic advisers.

(3) Divide the result by 785 and multiply by 100.

(c) Compute the sum of:

(1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, and

(2) The combined weighted average monthly farm wage rate for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; divide by 0.6394 and multiply by 0.4. In computing the weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine, 10; Massachusetts, 6; New Hampshire, 7; and Vermont, 77. The weighted average is calculated from the simple averages, on a monthly equivalent basis, of the following farm wage rates reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for each of the four States: the rate per month with board and room, the rate per month with house; the rate per week with board and room; the rate per week without board or room; and the rate per day without board or room.

Compute the sum of (a), (b), and (c), divide the sum so computed by 3 and round fractions to nearest whole number (this is the "formula index").

Class I price is determined by applying "formula index" to the following table:

CLASS I PRICE SCHEDULE

Formula Index	Class I price per hundredweight		
	Jan.-Feb.-Mar.-July-Aug.-Sept.	Apr.-May-June	Oct.-Nov.-Dec.
119 - 125	3.45	3.01	3.89
126 - 132	3.67	3.23	4.11
133 - 139	3.89	3.45	4.33
140 - 146	4.11	3.67	4.55
147 - 152	4.33	3.89	4.77
153 - 159	4.55	4.11	4.99
160 - 166	4.77	4.33	5.21
167 - 173	4.99	4.55	5.43
174 - 180	5.21	4.77	5.65
181 - 187	5.43	4.99	5.87
188 - 194	5.65	5.21	6.09
195 - 201	5.87	5.43	6.31
202 - 208	6.09	5.65	6.53
209 - 215	6.31	5.87	6.75
216 - 222	6.53	6.09	6.97
223 - 229	6.57	6.31	7.19

(For "formula index" values of more than 229, the price increases at the rate for the highest six brackets.)

The prices determined above are subject to the following provision:

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants, divided by 3.5, times 3.8 (see Chicago summary, p. 46, for list).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.8, times 1.2, plus the carlot price per pound of dry skim milk (human consumption, f.o.b. plants in Chicago area), less 5.5 cents, times 7.

Class I - the "basic formula" price for the preceding month plus $1.00 during March through August, and $1.45 during other months, provided that prices in October, November, and December shall not be less than for September, and prices in April, May, and June not higher than for March, except that the differential will be $1.45 for April 1952.

Class II - the higher of (1) the "basic formula" price for the current month during September through February, and the "basic formula" price less 20 cents during other months, or (2) the highest price quoted during the month for ungraded milk of 3.8 per cent butterfat at any of the following plants:

Meyer Sanitary Milk Co.,	Valley Falls, Kansas
Franklin Ice Cream Co.,	Tonganoxie, Kansas
Milk Producers' Marketing Co.,	Kansas City, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter for the month times 0.130.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter for the month times 0.120 during September-February and times 0.115 during March-August.

Producer Prices - Chicago 92-score butter for the month plus 4 cents, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - Class I price is subject to deduction of 16 cents if received at a pool plant 50 to 70 miles from City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri, and ½ cent per 10 miles thereafter.

Producer Price - The same differentials as for Class I apply to all milk delivered by producers.

is milk of a dairy farmer's own production which he delivers in bulk to a plant for packaging.

Classification:

Class I - All milk and milk products, the utilization of which is not established as Class II.

Class II - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed or disposed of other than as or in milk, or other than as or in concentrated milk for fluid consumption, flavored milk, flavored skim milk, buttermilk, and cultured skim milk for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

(a) Determine latest Bureaus of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1947-49 equals 100), and multiply by 1.6.

(b) Compute an index of per capita disposable income in New England as follows:

(1) Determine the latest Department of Commerce's National and Regional per capita income payments and establish the New England per capita income relationship to the National per capita income, "New England adjustment percentage.

(2) Multiply the "New England adjustment percentage by the latest quarterly figures of the current annual rate of per capita disposable personal income in the United States as released by the Department of Commerce or the Council of Economic advisers.

(3) Divide the result by 735 and multiply by 100.

(c) Compute the sum of:

(1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, plus.

(2) The combined weighted average monthly farm wage rate for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; divide by 0.6394 and multiply by 0.4. In computing the weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine, 10; Massachusetts, 6; New Hampshire, 7; and Vermont, 77. The weighted average is calculated from the simple averages, on a monthly equivalent basis, of the following farm wage rates reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for each of the four States: the rate per month with board and room, the rate per month with house; the rate per week with board and room; the rate per week without board or room; and the rate per day without board or room.

Compute the sum of (a), (b), and (c), divide the sum so computed by 3 and round fractions to nearest whole number (this is the "formula index").

Class I price is determined by applying "formula index" to the following table:

CLASS I PRICE SCHEDULE

Formula Index	Class I price per hundredweight: Jan.-Feb.-Mar.-July-Aug.-Sept.	Apr.-May-June	Oct.-Nov.-Dec.
119 - 125	3.97	3.53	4.41
126-132	4.19	3.75	4.63
133 - 139	4.41	3.97	4.85
140 - 146	4.63	4.19	5.07
147 - 152	4.85	4.41	5.29
153 - 159	5.07	4.63	5.51
160 - 166	5.29	4.85	5.73
167 - 173	5.51	5.07	5.95
174 - 180	5.73	5.29	6.17
181 - 187	5.95	5.51	6.39
188 - 194	6.17	5.73	6.61
195 - 201	6.39	5.95	6.83
202 - 208	6.61	6.17	7.05
209 - 215	6.83	6.39	7.27
216 - 222	7.05	6.61	7.49
223 - 229	7.27	6.83	7.71

(For "Formula index" values of more than 229, the price increases at the rate for the highest six brackets.)

The prices determined above are subject to the following provisions:

Class II - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed, or disposed of other than as milk containing ½ to 16 percent butterfat, and concentrated milk for fluid consumption, chocolate or flavored whole milk or skim milk, buttermilk, or cultured skim milk, for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of milk and milk drinks received.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210 mile zone):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

(a) Determine latest Bureaus of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1947-49 equals 100), and multiply by 1.6.

(b) Compute an index of per capita disposable income in New England as follows:

(1) Determine the latest Department of Commerce's National and Regional per capita income payments and establish the New England per capita income relationship to the National per capita income, "New England adjustment percentage."

(2) Multiply the "New England adjustment percentage" by the latest quarterly figures of the current annual rate of per capita disposable personal income in the United States as released by the Department of Commerce or the Council of Economic advisers.

(3) Divide the result by 785 and multiply by 100.

(c) Compute the sum of:

(1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, plus

(2) The combined weighted average monthly farm wage rate for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; divide by 0.6394 and multiply by 0.4. In computing the weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine, 10; Massachusetts, 6; New Hampshire 7; and Vermont, 77. The weighted average is calculated from the simple averages, on a monthly equivalent basis, of the following farm wage rates reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for each of the four States: the rate per month with board and room, the rate per month with house; the rate per week with board and room; the rate per week without board or room; and the rate per day without board or room.

Compute the sum of (a), (b), and (c); divide the sum so computed by 3 and round fractions to nearest whole number (this is the "formula index").

Class I price is determined by applying "formula index" to the following table:

CLASS I PRICE SCHEDULE

Formula Index	Class I price per hundredweight		
	Jan.-Feb.-Mar.-July-Aug.-Sept.	Apr.-May-June	Oct.-Nov.-Dec.
119 - 125	$4.26	$3.82	$4.70
126 - 132	4.48	4.04	4.92
133 - 139	4.70	4.26	5.14
140 - 146	4.92	4.48	5.36
147 - 152	5.14	4.70	5.58
153 - 159	5.36	4.92	5.80
160 - 166	5.58	5.14	6.02
167 - 173	5.80	5.36	6.24
174 - 180	6.02	5.58	6.46
181 - 187	6.24	5.80	6.68
188 - 194	6.46	6.02	6.90
195 - 201	6.68	6.24	7.12
202 - 208	6.90	6.46	7.34
209 - 215	7.12	6.68	7.56
216 - 222	7.34	6.90	7.78
223 - 229	7.56	7.12	8.00

(For "formula index" values of more than 229, the price increases at the rate for the highest six brackets.)

The prices determined above are subject to the following provisions:

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler who distributes milk or manufactures milk products is considered Class I, and cream so disposed of is considered Class II. Handler is permitted to classify differently by submitting statement signed by both buyer and seller, subject to verification by the market administrator.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members are turned over to the cooperative associations. A market service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of as fluid milk, as milk products in fluid form, or as cream, to another handler (who receives milk from producers), is classified as agreed upon by both handlers. If transferred to a handler who receives no milk from producers, fluid milk, and milk products in fluid form are Class I, and fluid cream is Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Milk transferred by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of milk or other Class I products is Class I, and if transferred as cream it is Class II. If statements are signed by buyer and seller, the milk or cream is classified in accordance with its actual use, subject to verification.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of milk received from producers (See producer definition) and of other source milk classified in Class I or II.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents is deducted for non-members.

On or before the 26th day of each month payments on account are made to producer for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the month at not less than $2.00 per hundredweight.

(3) Disposed of as bulk skim milk to manufacturers of candy, soup, or bakery products who do not dispose of milk in fluid form; and

(4) Plant shrinkage not over 2 per cent of producer milk and actual plant shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago order),

(2) 92-score butter at Chicago, multiplied by 6,

PLUS

2.4 times the average price per pound of "Twins" at Plymouth, Wisconsin (or "Cheddars"), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5,

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

Class I - "Basic formula" price adjusted as follows:

(1)

	Huntington District plants	Other plants
May and June	1.10	.90
March, April, July, and August	1.20	1.00
September and February	1.35	1.15
October, November, December, and January	1.60	1.40

(2) Add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which Class I sales (less interhandler transfers) are of producer receipts during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage there is subtracted the "Standard utilization percentage" shown below:

Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent
January	102	May	86	September	67
February	100	June	73	October	75
March	98	July	64	November	88
April	93	August	64	December	98

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent during January, February, March, August, and September, 2-cent premium and 4-cent discount April through July, and 4-cent premium and 2-cent discount October through December.

The price for Class I milk during the months of October through January is not lower than the price for the preceding September and the Class I price for April through July is not higher than the price for the preceding March.

Huntington District is portion of marketing area within cities of Ashland, Kentucky; Huntington, West Virginia; and Ironton and Gallipolis, Ohio.

Class II - Class I price minus 30 cents.

Class III - "Basic formula" price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10, plus one cent.

Class II - Class I differential minus one-half cent.

Class III - Class I differential minus one cent.

Producer price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 74

Columbus, Ohio

Marketing Area:

Cities of Columbus and Bexley and specified townships in Franklin County, Ohio.

Handler:

Person who receives milk from producers at a "fluid milk plant."

The term "fluid milk plant" is defined as the premises and parts of the building and facilities used in the receipt and processing or packaging of milk which is disposed of on a route wholly or partly within the marketing area. This excludes any part of building or facilities used for handling milk which the health authorities require to be kept separate from milk sold as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces -

(1) Under a dairy farm permit issued by appropriate health authorities, milk which is received at a "fluid milk plant," or

(2) Milk received as part of a supply of a "fluid milk plant" not required by appropriate health authorities to obtain milk from farms under dairy farm permits.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, milk used to produce concentrated milk for fluid consumption, and milk not accounted for in Class II or Class III.

Class II - Cream (sweet, sour or frozen), mixtures of cream, milk or skim milk (including eggnog) containing more than 6.0 per cent butterfat, aerated milk and cream, mixtures such as "Reddi-Whip," "Instand Whip," etc., bulk condensed milk and skim milk, ice cream, ice cream mix, ice sherbets, etc., and cottage cheese.

Class III - Evaporated milk in hermetically sealed cans, milk products other than those specified in Class I and II, milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed, and plant shrinkage not to exceed 2 per cent of receipts from producers.

Class Prices (skim milk and butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used for Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago order).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3.5 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller and spray process, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 4 cents, times 8.2.

Class I - The "basic formula" price plus $1.10 and add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which Class I sales (less interhandler transfers) are of producer receipts during the current and first preceding month. From this current utilization percentage there is subtracted the "Standard utilization percentage" shown below:

Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent
January	79	May	65	September	71
February	79	June	59	October	77
March	76	July	61	November	82
April	72	August	66	December	81

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent during January, February, March, August, and September, 2-cent premium and 4-cent discount April through July, and 4-cent premium and 2-cent discount October through December.

The separate values for skim milk and butterfat are determined as the respective percentage of the Class I price that the butterfat and skim milk values are of the total milk price under alternative "(2)" under "basic formula" price.

The price of skim milk or butterfat is not lower than the price of skim milk or butterfat in Class II.

Class II - Class I price minus 40 cents.

Columbus (Rev. 4/1/52)

Butterfat Price - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago times 120 (butterfat used for butter is 5.00 per hundredweight less).

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None, because skim milk and butterfat are priced separately in each class.

Producer Price - The weighted average price per hundredweight of producer butterfat in Class II and Class III minus the weighted average price of producer skim milk in Class II and Class III divided by 1000.

Location Differentials:

Handlers - 17 cents per hundredweight is deducted on producer milk actually moved as whole milk to the marketing area from a plant more than 40 miles from Columbus.

Producer - 17 cents per hundredweight may be deducted from all producer milk received at a plant more than 40 miles from Columbus.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

[illegible]

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

On milk received from producers for the delivery period of April, May, June, and July a deduction of 35 cents per hundredweight is made for milk classified as Class I and Class II. The fund established by these deductions is held by the market administrator until payments are made for milk delivered during the following October, November, and December. The fund is then divided into three equal parts and a premium established which is paid all producers for these months

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of a fluid milk, as milk products in fluid form, or as cream to another handler who receives milk from producers, is classified as agreed upon by both handlers.

Milk disposed of as fluid milk or as milk products in fluid form to a handler who receives no milk from producers is classified as Class I milk. Milk disposed of to such a handler in the form of fluid cream is classified as Class II milk.

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

Basic formula price - The higher of:

(a) Average of prices for 3.5 per cent milk converted on a direct ratio basis to 3.8 per cent, paid at 18 plants (see list under Chicago order), or

(b) 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 3.8, plus 20 per cent

PLUS OR MINUS

carlot, spray and roller process, human consumption, nonfat dry milk solids at manufacturing plants in Chicago area, minus 5.5 cents times 7. Any of such prices which were not quoted for the preceding month are included in the average quotations. If none of such prices are quoted, then carlot, human consumption, nonfat dry milk solids, delivered at Chicago are used and the "make" allowance is 7.5 cents instead of 5.5 cents.

Class I - For the months of March through August of each year the basic price for the preceding month plus 85 cents, and for all other months, the basic price for the preceding month plus $1.30, except that the differential will be $1.45 for April 1952.

Class II - For April 1952 the Class I price minus 25 cents.

Class III - Average of prices paid for ungraded milk, 3.8 per cent butterfat content, at the following plants:

Present Operator	Location
Jensen Creamery Company,	Topeka, Kansas
Beatrice Foods Company,	Topeka, Kansas
Meyer Sanitary Milk Company,	Valley Falls, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Price - Class III price divided by 38.

Producer Price - 92-score butter at Chicago plus 4 cents divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Class II - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed or disposed of other than as or in milk, or other than as or in concentrated milk for fluid consumption, flavored milk, flavored skim milk, buttermilk, and cultured skim milk for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

(a) Determine latest Bureaus of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1947-49 equals 100), and multiply by 1.6.

(b) Compute an index of per capita disposable income in New England as follows:

(1) Determine the latest Department of Commerce's National and Regional per capita income payments and establish the New England per capita income relationship to the National per capita income, "New England adjustment percentage."

(2) Multiply the "New England adjustment percentage" by the latest quarterly figures of the current annual rate of per capita disposable personal income in the United States as released by the Department of Commerce or the Council of Economic advisers.

(3) Divide the result by 785 and multiply by 100.

(c) Compute the sum of:

(1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, plus

(2) The combined weighted average monthly farm wage rate for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; divide by 0.6394 and multiply by 0.4. In computing the weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine, 10; Mass., 6; New Hampshire, 7; and Vermont, 77. The weighted average is calculated from the simple averages, on a monthly equivalent basis, of the following farm wage rates reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for each of the four States: the rate per month with board and room, the rate per month with house; the rate per week with board and room; the rate per week without board or room; and the rate per day without board or room.

Compute the sum of (a), (b), and (c), divide the sum so computed by 3 and round fractions to nearest whole number (this is the "formula index").

Class I price is determined by applying "formula index" to the following table:

CLASS I PRICE SCHEDULE

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126 - 132	4.19	3.75	4.63
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216 - 222	7.05	6.61	7.49
223 - 229	7.27	6.83	7.71

(For "formula index" values of more than 229, the price increases at the rate for the highest six brackets.)

The prices determined above are subject to the following provisions:

Classification:

Class I - All milk and milk products, the utilization of which is not established as Class II.

Class II - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed or disposed of other than as or in milk, or other than as or in concentrated milk for fluid consumption, flavored milk, flavored skim milk, buttermilk, and cultured skim milk for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

(a) Determine latest Bureaus of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1947-49 equals 100), and multiply by 1.6.

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(1) Determine the latest Department of Commerce's National and Regional per capita income payments and establish the New England per capita income relationship to the National per capita income, "New England adjustment percentage."

(2) Multiply the "New England adjustment percentage" by the latest quarterly figures of the current annual rate of per capita disposable personal income in the United States as released by the Department of Commerce or the Council of Economic advisers.

(3) Divide the result by 785 and multiply by 100.

(c) Compute the sum of:

(1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, plus

(2) The combined weighted average monthly farm wage rate for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; divide by 0.6394 and multiply by 0.4. In computing the weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine, 10; Massachusetts, 6; New Hampshire, 7; and Vermont, 77. The weighted average is calculated from the simple averages, on a monthly equivalent basis, of the following farm wage rates reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for each of the four States: the rate per month with board and room, the rate per month with house; the rate per week with board and room; the rate per week without board or room; and the rate per day without board or room.

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160 - 166	5.29	4.85	5.73
167 - 173	5.51	5.07	5.95
174 - 180	5.73	5.29	6.17
181 - 187	5.95	5.51	6.39
188 - 194	6.17	5.73	6.61
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(For "formula index" values of more than 229, the price increases at the rate for the highest six brackets.)

The prices determined above are subject to the following provisions:

(1) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago order for list) adjusted to a 4.0 per cent basis by dividing the average price at the 18 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.

(2) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0,

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5, and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May, and June - $1.45; all other months - $1.85. (The price for September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.) Add $1.85 for the April 1952 delivery period and $1.65 for May and June 1952.

Class II - Average price paid for milk of 4.0 per cent butterfat content received from farmers during the month at the following places:

Present Operator	Location
American Foods Co.,	Miami, Oklahoma
Gilt Edge Dairy,	Norman, Oklahoma
Page Milk Co.,	Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Co.,	Siloam Springs, Arkansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:
None.

Classification:

Class I - ilk (including milk frozen), skim milk, buttermilk, yogurt, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, fluid cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream mixtures, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - All milk other than Class I, livestock feed, bulk sales to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers, inventory variations, shrinkage of producer milk up to three per cent of volume in Class II products, and all shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. It is the highest of the following for the preceding month:

(1) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 idwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 per cent butterfat.

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divide by 7, multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 4.

(3) Price per pound of 93-score butter (if 93-score butter is not quoted for a day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.8, plus 8.2 times price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 67 cents.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus $1.87 for April 1952 and plus $1.45 thereafter, provided that the price during April, May and June shall not be higher than in March and that the price during October, November, December, and January shall not be lower than in September.

Class II - The butter-powder formula (Item (3) of "basic formula"), except for a "make" allowance of 30 cents in lieu of 67 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago, divided by 10, times 1.30.

ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3

Citation	Date Published	Action
14 FR 4775	7/30/49	Order, as amended
15 FR 1827	3/31/50	Amendment No. 4
15 FR 9427	12/30/50	Amendment No. 5
16 FR 12170	12/1/51	Amendment No. 6

DENVER - ORDER NO. 4

16 FR 9929	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
17 FR 2705	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12

OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5

15 FR 1770	3/30/50	Order
16 FR 2782	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 11048	10/31/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 11049	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2744	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4

TULSA - ORDER NO. 6

15 FR 1829	3/31/50	Order
16 FR 2784	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1

EL PASO - ORDER NO. 7

15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions

PORTLAND - ORDER NO. 12

14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended

KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

Citation	Date Published	Action
16 FR 67	1/4/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 11050	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2749	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4

MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18

15 FR 6533	9/28/50	Order

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI - ORDER NO. 21

16 FR 1225	2/9/51	Order
16 FR 12176	12/1/51	Amendment

DETROIT - ORDER NO. 24

16 FR 6341	6/30/51	Order
17 FR 1575	2/21/52	Amendment

PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25

16 FR 3631	4/28/51	Order
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions

NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27

16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 1743	2/28/52	Amendment

WEBERO VALLEY - ORDER NO. 28

Citation	Date Published	Action
16 FR 11051	10/31/51	Order

BROGUE - ORDER NO. 29

16 FR 5037	5/30/51	Order

TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30

16 FR 6420	7/3/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10049	10/3/51	Amendment No. 9

CEDAR RAPIDS - ORDER NO. 31

16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order

FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32

12 FR 1538	3/7/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 2307	4/29/48	Amendment No. 1
13 FR 3196	6/12/48	Amendment No. 2
15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 4

LOWELL-LAWRENCE - ORDER NO. 34

16 FR 9671	9/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Amendment No. 10

BAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44

Citation	Date Published	Action
13 FR 2285	4/28/48	Order, as amended
14 FR 2252	5/6/49	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 3276	4/14/51	Order suspending certain provisions
16 FR 12027	11/30/51	Amendment No. 4

LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46

16 FR 8512	8/24/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10050	10/3/51	Amendment No. 5

FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47

16 FR 10107	10/4/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2709	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12

SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48

12 FR 2079	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9490	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2

DETROIT - ORDER NO. 54

Citation	Date Published	Action
16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 3103	8/16/51	Amendment No. 6

PHILADELPHIA - ORDER NO. 61

7 FR 2377	3/28/42	Order
8 FR 1431	2/3/43	Amendment No. 1
8 FR 4749	4/13/43	Amendment No. 1a
9 FR 7493	7/5/44	Order suspending certain provisions
10 FR 11041	8/29/45	Amendment No. 2
11 FR 5902	6/1/46	Amendment No. 3
11 FR 7260	6/29/46	Order suspending certain provisions
11 FR 10257	9/14/46	Amendment No. 4
12 FR 93	1/7/47	Order suspending certain provisions
13 FR 4343	7/29/48	Amendment No. 5
13 FR 9294	12/31/48	Amendment No. 6
14 FR 1845	4/16/49	Amendment No. 7
14 FR 3613	7/1/49	Order suspending certain provisions
14 FR 5964	9/30/49	Order suspending certain provisions
14 FR 7196	11/30/49	Amendment No. 8
15 FR 1775	3/30/50	Amendment No. 9
15 FR 4216	7/1/50	Amendment No. 10
15 FR 6571	9/29/50	Amendment No. 11
16 FR 2383	3/14/51	Amendment No. 12

CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65

15 FR 5983	9/6/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 2786	3/30/51	Amendment No. 10
16 FR 8316	8/31/51	Amendment No. 11
16 FR 10051	10/3/51	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions

[illegible] - ORDER NO. 67

Citation	Date Published	Action
15 FR 1776	3/30/50	Order, as amended
15 FR 9432	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 6359	6/30/51	Amendment No. 2

WICHITA - ORDER NO. 68

16 FR 2786	3/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 3817	5/31/51	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 7	1/1/52	Amendment No. 5

DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - ORDER NO. 71

16 FR 10052	10/3/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions

TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72

Citation	Date Published	Action
17 FR 2961	4/5/52	Order, as amended

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73

15 FR 5326	8/15/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 7583	8/3/51	Order suspending certain provisions

CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 74

17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended

CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75

15 FR 5878	8/31/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 6362	6/30/51	Amendment No. 5

PITTSBURGH - ORDER NO. 77

16 FR 8431	8/23/51	Order, as amended

NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78

Citation	Date Published	Action
16 FR 12607	12/14/51	Order

TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80

12 FR 8377	12/13/47	Order
13 FR 7704	12/14/48	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 11057	10/31/51	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 2710	3/28/52	Amendment No. 3

KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88

16 FR 7447	7/31/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10930	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4

ROCKFORD--MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 91

14 FR 4782	7/30/49	Order
15 FR 4185	6/30/50	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 9433	12/30/50	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6363	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3

LIMA - ORDER NO. 95

14 FR 3515	6/29/49	Order

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - ORDER NO. 96

Citation	Date Published	Action
16 FR 9941	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2710	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2

CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 99

16 FR 9949	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2711	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2